

1954

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Today the picture is no different. A man from Wisconsin coming to Washington on a crusade against the Reds as came Dr. Wirt from Indiana some years ago, is, as was Wirt, most shamefully attacked.

Today the issue is the same as it was in Dr. Wirt's day. It is, are you for or against those who would destroy our form of government? Are you today for or against communism? The present real issue is, who in the Army promoted a man charged with being a Communist, gave him an honorable discharge, a man who took refuge behind the fifth amendment when asked whether he was a Communist or was affiliated with Communist organizations?

Yes, we may cry out against methods but we cannot becloud the basic issue. Are we for or are we against communism and the Communists?

Just as a committee of the House sent Dr. Wirt back to his home in disgrace where he died of a broken heart, so today, another man is being pilloried by the press, by some in authority who should know better.

And what have they against this man from Wisconsin? And who appointed anyone a judge over him or his conduct? He is for his country, his homeland. Oh, but he is rough and he is tough—so they say.

Assume that he is. Are the Communists who hold our men as prisoners of war, some 8,000 of them in Siberia or only God knows where, kind, generous and charitable in their treatment of our sons, fathers and husbands?

I know two wrongs do not make a right but when you fight evil, if you would win, there is no need of clothing the iron fist in a velvet glove.

Syngman Rhee, I repeat, if he was aware of current events in America, had no reason to expect that he would receive whole-hearted, all-out support in his efforts to protect the independence of his country. That you may know an accurate observer's and a truthful narrator's opinion of the situation, read the following by David Lawrence:

THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF A PATRIOT—KOREAN PRESIDENT RHEE, WRITER SAYS, CAN'T UNDERSTAND CALLS FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH RED KILLERS OF AMERICANS

They finally announced last Monday the official casualty list of Americans in Korea—the dead: 33,417.

And Syngman Rhee came to Washington the same day to express his gratitude for the help the American people gave his country.

That's a lot of American boys—33,417—who gave their lives, and there also were 108,650 wounded, many of whom will be maimed for the rest of their lives.

Nobody but Syngman Rhee seemed last week to have these American boys on his conscience. It is true he came in a bitter mood. For nearly 2 million of his countrymen—civilians as well as soldiers—have been killed. But, coming from the battle zone to calm, peaceful, forgetful Washington, it was, indeed, a realistic, if not an inexplicable, contrast.

For while Washington was polite and gracious to the President of the Republic of Korea, it was somewhat annoyed that he brought up the subject of what happens when you start to repel an attack in a war, kill and wound 142,067 of your young men, and then fail to finish the war or to do any-

thing which gives the impression that you really care about the sacrifices that have been made.

This week Syngman Rhee will pay his respects at Kansas City to former President Truman, who ordered the American Army, Navy, and Air Force in June 1950, to help defend the Republic of Korea. It was a magnificent action and Mr. Truman deserves the greatest credit for this step. But then, after a few months, Mr. Truman faltered—he listened to the timid voices of the European governments who feared that a war in Asia might endanger the safety of Europe.

Instead of taking the calculated risks of a battle already begun, Mr. Truman acceded to the request of the allies and would not allow pursuit of the Chinese bombers to their bases in Manchuria. He refused to order a blockade of the coast of China, whose government had intervened in Korea with more than 2 million soldiers, and he failed to let the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, still the recognized head of the Nationalist Government of China, go to the mainland of China to fight against the Reds. Then he summarily fired General MacArthur—the Commander in Chief—for daring to advocate such a stern course. Mr. Truman has a lot to answer for in history.

Negotiations for an armistice had been begun under the Truman administration, so President Eisenhower felt it his duty to consummate them, because a commitment had been made to our allies to end the fighting. The plausible argument was advanced that aggression had been "repelled" and that the Communists had learned a lesson and that a third world war had been averted. Significant warnings against further aggression were then released by Washington in the hope of restraining the Communists from enlarging the war in Indochina. But the warnings went unheeded and the Indochina war was enlarged, with aid from Red China. The western countries in due time capitulated to the aggressor.

The 33,417 dead, moreover, are forgotten or ignored in Great Britain. Yet this is more than half the number of persons killed by the bombing of Britain during all of World War II. In spite of the fact that the United Nations has declared the Red Chinese government an "aggressor," the London government and almost the entire Parliament and the press want to accept the aggressor as a peace-loving member of the United Nations with a seat in the Security Council. Admission of Red China, of course, means that the Republic of Korea will be forfeited to the Communists.

Syngman Rhee, who has lived the last four years in an atmosphere of great sacrifice, in which the blood of the soldiers of many allied nations has been shed in the cause of human freedom, can't understand what's come over the free world, especially America. He has studied American history and has read of such patriots as Patrick Henry who said they preferred death to loss of liberty. He has read of how Abraham Lincoln said the Union couldn't survive half slave and half free. Yet he hears of "peaceful co-existence" with the murderers of his countrymen.

But it didn't take long for the Korean President last week to be disillusioned—to discover that official Washington is far more interested in finding ways and means of curbing McCarthy's "methods" than it is in restraining the methods of the Communists in Asia. Even when they have already killed 33,417 American boys and have tortured tens of thousands of others. He must have wondered about all this as he read of the debates in Congress where it seems more important to worry about whether some "Pinko" may possibly get a tongue-lashing before a congressional committee hereafter than whether 33,417 American boys died in vain in Korea.

Those 33,417 American boys had mothers and fathers and maybe sisters and brothers. Perhaps that's still a small number compared to the rest of the population, but there are millions of others who have been drafted to serve in the Armed Forces and are now in reserve. Will they be taught that America fights for an ideal—or just begins a fight and then quits when other governments, who send only token forces into the fray, get frightened and call quits?

It is going to be hard to indoctrinate the troops of the future and to convince them that the American flag stands for the idealism the officers will try to tell them it does. It is going to be hard to persuade many American parents that the several divisions of our troops now in Europe aren't being jeopardized. For all around them today in Europe and Asia are "peace-at-any-price" governments which are unwittingly telling the aggressor that aggression will not be punished.

The 33,417 American dead may not be on anybody's conscience in Europe, but what's much worse it is beginning to look as if they aren't on anybody's conscience here in Washington, either. What a way to destroy the morale of our Armed Forces in a world where aggressors hold sway.

Berlin, August 1914

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 9, 1954

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune of August 4 carries a most interesting article marking the eruption of World War I in Europe 40 years ago. This article portrays the emotions of a native-born American boy, educated with his brothers and sisters in Germany, and how he viewed the events about him. That boy of 1914 is today one of America's leaders and heads a nationally respected public relations firm—Gen. Julius Klein, of Chicago, Ill.—and his reminiscence and comments concerning that historic occasion of 40 years ago which saw the beginning of a global holocaust are both interesting and enlightening, especially in the light of General Klein's subsequent experience with the American Military Mission in Germany after World War I, as a combat veteran of World War II and as an international journalist.

The outbreak of World War I found young Julius Klein in Berlin, Germany's capital, where as an adolescent he had attended the high school of the Sophien College. Klein's father, Leopold Klein, was one of the leaders of the American colony in Berlin and the family were intimate friends of the late United States Ambassador, James W. Gerard. It was from this vantage point that the young Klein observed the historic happenings of 40 years past.

Forty years of hindsight lie between the outbreak of World War I and the present. The world has seen a second world war fought against German military imperialism. General Klein, mindful of the havoc wrought by Prussianism, fought its modern counterpart, nazism,

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as early as 1933 when it first attained power in Germany. Having long sounded the warning against the encroachments of German militarism, General Klein, too, has been in the vanguard in inviting attention to the perils inherent in the exploitation of this militaristic force by the Soviets and international communism, the world's foremost imperialistic threat. In East Germany, the General cautions, the hammer and sickle have replaced the swastika and the goosestep—but the underlying spirit remains the same.

Germany today is headed by a great statesman, Chancellor Adenauer, who is friendly to the United States and friendly to the democratic principles for which we and the free world stand and for which we and the free world have fought. August 1914—as did September 1939—meant for Germany following a path of delusion and folly which in both instances led to naught but destruction and defeat. The appended article from the Chicago Tribune of August 4, 1954, vividly recalls that day 40 years ago which marked the first step along that path; it contains lessons for today when "civilization is still on the brink of the unknown" and is recommended reading for every Member:

KLEIN RECALLS STIRRING SCENE AS WAR I BEGAN—IN CROWD THAT CHEERED KAISER IN BERLIN

(By John H. Thompson)

Forty years ago a teen-age Chicago boy stood wide-eyed among hysterically ecstatic Berlin crowds cheering the German Kaiser as he led his empire into a war which set the world aflame.

Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, of the Illinois National Guard, now 53 and head of a public relations firm, yesterday recalled the vivid impressions left on his schoolboy mind at that moment in history.

As a 13-year-old, educated for 7 years in German schools, Klein, although from a staunch American family, was as chauvinistic as any of his German classmates, most of them sons of German junkers or other aristocrats.

DESCRIBES SCENE IN ARTICLE

This uncritical teen-age enthusiasm was no more apparent than in an article Klein wrote that August for the gymnasium [high school] school paper of Sophien College, the semimilitary school he attended. It was later reprinted under the young journalist's first byline in the Chicago Staats-Zeitung and other German language newspapers here.

"There is a moral here for thousands of other American parents who are educating their children in foreign countries," said Klein. "In Berlin I was more pro-German than my classmates, just as the American children in London and Paris were pro-Ally."

The day war broke out Ambassador James W. Gerard, a close friend of Klein's father, Leopold, an international fur importer and financier, was in the Klein home at 4 Monbijou colony.

LAST NOTE UNANSWERED

Gerard—he died in 1951—told them how he had worked for months, unsuccessfully, to get Germany to enter peace negotiations to prevent war. His last note to the German chancellor, asking what the United States could do to prevent war, had gone unanswered.

On July 28, a month after the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand Austria-

Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia and Germany mobilized. Germany declared war on Russia August 1, and on France August 3. On August 4 Germany marched into Belgium and England declared war.

Klein's effusive story in the school paper described the milling thousands around the kaiser's palace, awaiting the declaration of war. He painted a word picture of the imperial family appearing before the crowds from a balcony and the kaiser's momentous words. Twenty-four hours after Russian rejection of a German ultimatum, it was war.

HAILS WORDS OF KAISER

"The kaiser spoke glorious words to his people in this dreadful hour of need," wrote the 13-year-old Klein. "I do not recognize parties any more. I only know Germans. In unity there is strength. Go to church and pray that God may look with favor upon our arms, and that we may come back victorious for righteousness."

"No longer was the crowd composed of Jew and Gentile—Prussians and Bavarians—male and female. They were by those magic words blended into one entity—and that—one single unified Germany."

"Every one of them—man, woman, and child—raised his hand to seal his vow of fealty, as a quiet but terrible spasm of weeping ran through the crowd."

"Silently the emperor and family retired. Like magic the hundreds of thousands dispersed and disappeared. Silence reigned about the emperor's palace as he returned to work. * * *

"The curtain is up. The drama of 1914 has begun. The spark of resuscitated old hatreds is bound to inflame many other countries. No matter who the victor, this struggle will change the map and the social, economic, and political structure of the world."

"Civilization stands on the brink of the unknown."

Curious writing, even for a precocious 13 year old, but young Klein was an avid listener to the conversations of his elders, he said.

THANKED BY GERARD

On August 19, with the assistance of Ambassador Gerard, the youngster received a Berlin press pass as a free lance writer for Chicago newspapers. Later, with his pass and a war correspondent's armband, Klein, who looked much older than his years, said he visited the fighting fronts in 1915 and 1916, becoming probably the youngest war correspondent in history.

In the Klein files is a letter from Gerard, thanking the youth for the tremendous help given by the young student. Klein explained, that as a school friend of the sons of German generals and admirals, he was able to pick up many important German military manuals and other information desired by the American military attache.

The Klein family was not molested in the early days of the war. After America declared war on April 6, 1917, they were interned as enemy aliens, restricted to their police district. Klein's father later contracted cancer and died.

Early in 1918 Klein escaped to Holland, and in France joined the American military mission as a clerk-interpreter. When the war ended he returned to Berlin with the mission, later becoming a foreign correspondent, before returning to his birthplace in Chicago. On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, he was only 17.

Though pro-German in his early teens, Klein grew to hate Prussian militarism, was one of the earliest to warn against Hitler and fought in the American Army in the Pacific in World War II. Today he is concerned over the power of militant communism in East Germany.

Merchant Marine Seems Doomed to the Fate of the One-Hoss Shay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOR C. TOLLEFSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 9, 1954

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, a most timely article by Richard Fryklund appeared in the Washington Evening Star on August 8, 1954. I am placing it in the RECORD for the information of the Members.

MERCHANT MARINE SEEMS DOOMED TO THE FATE OF THE ONE-HOSS SHAY

(By Richard Fryklund)

The bulk of the United States merchant marine is scheduled to fall apart like the wonderful one-hoss shay some time between 1960 and 1965.

And, while the fleet sails nervously toward its doom, the American shipbuilding industry, instead of rejuvenating the merchant marine, is gradually fading away.

These two disasters are worrying a good many men in the administration, on Capitol Hill and in the maritime industry. There is general agreement that the maritime industry cannot be allowed to decline and disappear. The problem, however, is to meet the crisis in a way that Uncle Sam can afford.

The dimensions of the crisis can be grasped readily with a few figures:

Eighty percent of the 1,248 oceangoing merchant ships operated by American companies at the first of this year were built during World War II. The normal useful life of a merchant ship is about 20 years. So in a short span of half a decade, starting about 6 years from now, four-fifths of the merchant fleet will become too old and worn to be operated profitably.

SHIPBUILDING DECLINE

Meanwhile the shipbuilding industry is failing to turn out replacements for those aging ships. New ship construction is dropping rapidly. Just 1½ years ago 92 major merchant vessels were under construction. Six months ago only 48 ships were being built. And 1 month ago that number had dwindled to 23. At the end of this year it will be two.

Not one order for a privately owned, oceangoing merchant ship has been received by an American shipyard since November 1952.

Repair work, construction of inland vessels and Government contracts have kept some yards alive, but employment in all kinds of private shipyards declined from 128,000 persons to 106,000 persons in the past year. The number building merchant ships in the major coastal yards was 23,000 in 1953, will be about 10,000 this year and 1,200 next year.

All this is tough, of course, for men who have money and jobs invested in the maritime industry, but it also could be tough for the Nation if another war came.

Belief in the importance of the merchant marine is bipartisan. President Eisenhower has said:

"American industrial prosperity and military security both demand that we maintain a privately operated merchant marine adequate in size and of modern design to insure that our lines of supply for either peace or war will be safe."

And President Truman's Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine said in 1947:

"A modern, efficient merchant fleet, and an effective and progressive shipbuilding indus-